

TALES FROM BIG CITIES

Why Mr. Pokey Jones Is Not Sporting a New Suit

KANSAS CITY.—Meet Pokey Jones, forty, tall and overweight, an ordinary business man and common enough, perhaps, except he has some strange ideas. He prefers winter when it is summer and he likes summer when it is winter. He has a jolly laugh and pleasant smile. He is bald headed, wears glasses, reads ancient history and the daily news. He goes to church to keep from wiping the Sunday dishes. His heroes are Napoleon, George Washington and Francis X. Bushman.

Mr. Jones' family consists of his wife and a son, Pokey, Jr., who resembles his father at eight years of age. Father Jones has no motorcar, and for that reason he is not interested in good roads. He says he is more interested in good sidewalks. He enjoys motion pictures and he pays 17 cents for himself, 17 cents for his wife and 11 cents for Pokey, Jr., when he takes the family to see them.

Mr. Jones dropped into his favorite clothing store the other day to get a new spring suit. He looked at several that did not please him, but presently found one that did. The price and the color and the style and quality were to his liking. The salesman told him the price was \$30. Mrs. Jones was with Pokey. She wasn't so well pleased. There was some delay, and while the Joneses were conversing, the salesman, in closely examining the suit, found it was not a \$30 value, but a \$60 one.

He told Mr. and Mrs. Jones about it, and Mrs. Jones was glad because she knew she could fuss so much Pokey would not pay that much. Mr. Jones still was pleased with the suit and would have bought it, even though it was much higher priced than he had counted on paying. Mrs. Jones wouldn't allow it, so he gave up the idea.

The salesman brought forward many other \$30 suits, but they all looked cheap after seeing the \$60 one so that Pokey gave up. He told the salesman he had spoiled his taste for a suit and he guessed he would just let it go until next year.



Finder of Rare Bug Has Vision of Great Riches

SAN FRANCISCO.—John W. Kehoe, who is making a fight in Superior Judge Edmund P. Morgan's court for half of the \$1,500 his wife, Esther Kehoe, has earned since their marriage in 1913, testified that he expects to be a rich man some day, for he has invented several things and has discovered a rare bug. He discovered the bug, he testified, while working in the United States Laboratories.

"What's the bug good for?" demanded Judge Morgan. "It is a rare and, I presume, a valuable bug," said Kehoe. "I am working now to discover a use for it." Kehoe added that during his married life he had acted as housekeeper while his wife worked in a San Francisco store, where she earns \$200 a month. He said he did the cooking, the mending and the washing, except that he did not launder the linen after he had tried to and failed. His wife sent the linen to the laundry after that.

During the four years following his marriage, he said, he had worked 15 hours a day on his inventions, among which is one to "predetermine how many feet of film will be necessary to make a moving picture of any given subject." He has invented other moving-picture appliances, but told Judge Morgan that none of the producers would listen to him.

Kehoe testified that he had worked for a while as a magazine solicitor, but was so "temperamentally unfitted" for this work that he sold only four magazines. He also worked in a butcher shop at one time, and all he earned he contributed to the household expenses, holding out only enough for lunch and cigars.

Mrs. Kehoe wants a divorce on the ground of failure to provide.

Probably Belongs to Academic 'Academic Anarchists'

NEW YORK.—Two men were talking about the war. To get it exactly straight, one man did the talking while the other played audience—in a car. "I tell you, old man, the anarchist is right. This war had to be; to kill off rulers and the titled class. When it is over you will see what a millennium looks like with the laboring man having his rights for the first time on earth. Fact is there will be no laboring man, because there will be no boss. Each will be free to help himself to the pleasures and leisure that are his due. As to all that bunk about the shelling of historic monuments—what use are they? When you come right down to it, what do we want with anything the past can give us when we have the future ahead? I wouldn't give a hill of beans for all the old masters and cathedrals you could make me a present of, except for the money they would bring. I'm a plain man with no frills, and I—sorry to have to get out here, but come around to my new place—here's my address—phone me any evening and I'll get in a couple of fellows for cards."

The man who had played audience chuckled over the card, and when, a bit later, he pressed a button, it was plain by the absentmindedness with which he let the thing fall that he had no intention of accepting the invitation.

There are always prying people, who want to know more than the law allows—which means an apology for the woman in the seat behind for swiping the card—just for the fun of finding out by what name an anarchist defender, who despised the ancient landmarks of time, scorned ancestry and boasted his lack of frills, might "go by."

And to show also that a prying person may be generous in the sharing of knowledge, here is the card, except for its first name: "Smythe, 3d."

Proper Spirit Evincing by Youthful Patriots

MINNEAPOLIS.—They have an insurgent school orchestra at the Margaret Fuller school. It is a democratic orchestra, on the plan of the old town meetings. There is a president and a secretary—they do not need a treasurer—and there are self-elected rickboys to see that music racks are put in the proper places after rehearsal.

There are self-elected attendance officers, to see that old members come back and new ones are brought in. There are minutes, too, read gravely at the close of each meeting, minutes that sometimes frankly confess, "we didn't work very well today. There was some distraction."

The musicians are from nine to thirteen years old. There are 18 of them, and in their little self-governing club they have developed something of the spirit of Faneuil hall. They were given a new march the other day, to play in the hall at dismissal and assembly time, for the lines to march by. In the very middle of the first flourish somebody caught sight of its title. It was "Vienna Forever."

"We won't play that," announced small Robert Souders, spokesman for the group. Patriotic sensibilities are being carefully fostered in the schools these days, but there was the plan of the music supervisor to be considered. She had assigned the march.

"Wait till Miss Anderson comes," the principal advised. "We won't play 'Vienna Forever.' It's 'The Stars and Stripes Forever' that we want to play," the orchestra clamored when Miss Ruth Anderson, the director appeared.

But, alas for the Americanism of the "Insurgent 18." Sousa's marches have never been simplified for nine-year-old lads. So what they are marching by now at the Margaret Fuller school is "The Flag of Truce."



Fads And Fancies Of Fashion



SILKS FOR TAILORED GARMENTS.

Silk is taking a new position in the realm of tailored garments. Weavers of it realize that the time is at hand when it must be depended on to make up for the scarcity of wool and they are turning out substantial and smart looking new fabrics for street and sport wear. These are heavy and rough in texture, brilliant in surface and sturdy in wearing qualities. New fabrics are an inspiration for new modes; designers discover possibilities in them and the tailored suit, in silk, of the immediate future fills us with pleasant anticipations. We look forward to exquisitely tailored clothes made of exquisite materials, less prosaic than the regulation wool suit and equally refined and dependable. The tailored suit shown in the picture employs a familiar silk for a formal and strictly tailored coat and skirt. It is of handsome moire—effective in almost any color—with coat cleverly cut and having a double skirt at the sides.

The skirt is plain and a little wider than wool skirts are in spring suits. It is correct as to length for all kinds of skirts and its plainness is modish for that is the destiny of all its kind this season.

The coat fastens to the left side at the waistline with a single big, handsome button. The collar is interesting, cut sailor fashion at the back and extended into wide, gracefully shaped lapels at the front. A very narrow chiffon collar overlays it at the back and the neck opening is low. The sleeves are moderately full and flare a little at the wrists into long points over the hands. Along the forearm the almost inevitable row of buttons set close together appear to be the only purely decorative element in the whole composition of the suit. The designer must have had in mind the requirements of tall and somewhat slender women when he made a mental picture of this model for it is exactly suited to this type.



Hang this Card in your Kitchen.

RATION CARD

New York's Honor System for Food Saving by Voluntary Rationing.

WEEKLY ALLOWANCE PER PERSON

—FISH—

Oysters and sea food of all kinds: As much as desired.

—POULTRY AND GAME: As much as desired.

—MEAT: Beef, fresh, salted, tinned, and hashed mutton, lamb, and veal (mutton by preference). P. O. F. K. (The weekly allowance of pork per person should not exceed half a pound.) 3 1/2 lb. gross weight.

Butter 1/2 lb.

Cooking and kitchen fats: Margarine, lard substitutes, cottonseed oil, peanut oil, and olive oil 1/2 lb.

Wheat Flour. For use in cooking, such as in gravies and sauces. (Use, as far as possible, cornstarch, crackers, and bread crumbs) 1/2 lb.

—VEGETABLES AND FRUITS: Fresh and dried: As much as desired.

—MILK: As much as desired.

—CREAM OR TOP MILK: As much as desired.

—EGGS: As much as desired.

—SUGAR: Including sugar for table use, sugar used in cooking, candies and sweetmeats, but not the sugar used for canning and preserving 1/2 lb.

—NON-WHEAT CEREALS: Cornmeal, oatmeal, rice, hominy, barley and rye: As much as desired.

—WATER: As much as desired.

—FATS: As much as desired.

—CONDENSED MILK: As much as desired.

—CONDENSED CORN: As much as desired.

—CONDENSED BEANS: As much as desired.

—CONDENSED SOUP: As much as desired.

—CONDENSED MEAT: As much as desired.

—CONDENSED FRUIT: As much as desired.

—CONDENSED VEGETABLES: As much as desired.

—CONDENSED EGGS: As much as desired.

—CONDENSED BUTTER: As much as desired.

—CONDENSED SUGAR: As much as desired.

—CONDENSED SALT: As much as desired.

—CONDENSED PEPPER: As much as desired.

—CONDENSED MUSTARD: As much as desired.

—CONDENSED KETCHUP: As much as desired.

—CONDENSED MAYONNAISE: As much as desired.

—CONDENSED CREAM: As much as desired.

—CONDENSED BUTTER: As much as desired.

—CONDENSED SUGAR: As much as desired.

—CONDENSED SALT: As much as desired.

—CONDENSED PEPPER: As much as desired.

—CONDENSED MUSTARD: As much as desired.

—CONDENSED KETCHUP: As much as desired.

—CONDENSED MAYONNAISE: As much as desired.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course of the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.

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LESSON FOR APRIL 7.

JESUS SETS MEN FREE.

LESSON TEXT—Mark 7:1-37. GOLDEN TEXT—If the son therefore shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed.—John 8:36.

DEVOTIONAL READING—Psa. 72:1-17. ADDITIONAL MATERIAL FOR TEACHERS—Matt. 15:1-31; II Cor. 3:17, 18; Gal. 5:1-25.

PRIMARY AND JUNIOR TOPIC—Jesus and the deaf man. MEMORY VERSE—He hath done all things well, he maketh even the deaf to hear and the dumb to speak.—Mark 7:37.

SENIOR AND ADULT TOPIC—Christian liberty.

This lesson deals with the last of those four events which mark the crisis in the life of our Lord at Capernaum. It occurred just before the third period of his Galilean ministry and the time of his final departure for Jerusalem. We have seen what the attitude of Jesus was toward the law of his nation. In this lesson we see his attitude toward the rabbinical traditions of the people which were the opinions of men and not the law of God. Just so many today look upon the forms and ceremonies of the church as being verily the law of God. Moreover, these traditions were made a pretext whereby men evaded the law. So today we find men very religious and punctilious in their churchly duties, who fall miserably in their application of the moral code to conduct.

The analysis falls into four general divisions: One, the accusation, (vv. 1-5); two, the answer, (vv. 6-13); three, the application, (vv. 14-23); and four, the illustration, (vv. 24-37).

1. The Accusation, (vv. 1-5). The growing hatred of the Pharisees, led them to make long journeys from Jerusalem that they might spy on Jesus and find a pretext for accusation. While they were studying him, they revealed their ideas of the kingdom of God. They took special notice that the disciples of Jesus ate without washing their hands. We must not understand this to mean so much the removal of defilement, as the neglect of a ceremonial observance over which the Pharisees were punctilious, (vv. 3, 4).

2. The Answer, (vv. 6-13). The answer of Jesus reveals the very opposite ideal. He begins by calling the Pharisees hypocrites. A hypocrite is a play actor—one who hides behind a mask. Applying the prophecy of Isaiah, Jesus plainly tells the Pharisees that they are hiding their true character behind the mask of ceremonial cleansing. Such play acting is but a poor imitation of the real heart condition demanded of God, (Psa. 51:10). Their hearts were far from God, even though with their lips they professed to serve him. The love we express to God consists not in ritualistic worship, but in doing his will from the heart.

3. The Application, (vv. 14-23). Jesus takes advantage of this discussion, and, turning to the multitude, upon whom the Pharisees would bind a grievous burden of ceremonialism and falsehood (Matt. 23:4), warns them that it is not so much that which enters into a man that defiles him, as that which issues from him (v. 15). It seems quite natural that in their perplexity the disciples should ask Jesus what he meant by that. In his reply (vv. 18-23), Jesus shows very clearly that "the issues of life" (Prov. 4:23), reveal the corruption which is within. (See Matt. 12:34, 35; Gen. 6:5; James 3:10-12). If the heart be not cleansed, what will it avail if we wash the hands? What then is the application for this present day? Clearly we are taught the danger of lip service without a change of heart. Substituting good for the best is sin. Forms and ceremonies are good and have their place; they are significant for they are important teaching factors; but they must not be substituted for a pure heart. We must beware lest we hide behind such a mask.

There is here also plain teaching as to Jesus' estimate of the Pentateuch and inferentially of the prophecy of Isaiah. He specifically calls it "the Word of God." Surely we can accept his estimate as contrasted with the tradition of the elders or the "consensus of modern thought."

Less talk and more work. Less wishing and more doing. Less preaching and more practicing. Less organization and more of the spirit.

Finally, we have two illustrations as to how Jesus sets men free. (a) Jesus' silence appears to deepen faith in the pleading Syrophenician woman (v. 24-30).

(b) We have the cure of the deaf and the dumb man, (vv. 31-37); instantaneous healing, showing divine power.

Jesus was setting his people free from their bodily infirmities and at the same time delivering them from their sins and imperfections and bringing them into his spiritual Kingdom. This he is still doing.

After this, by order of his physician, Bernard Whann will only laugh, cough or sneeze in moderation. He had been seized with a sneezing fit and when he recovered he found himself suffering an acute pain in his left side.

Dr. J. W. Amie was called in and discovered that one of Whann's ribs was broken. Then Whann explained that it was the fourth such accident in a few years. Not long ago after coughing violently, he had broken another rib, while a similar misfortune had come to him after an attack of hiccoughs. Some years before a rib had snapped while he was moving a piano.

Doctor Amie diagnosed the case as "chalk ribs" and was inclined to think that other bones in Whann's body were affected the same way.

Whann is a piano tuner and goes all over the country tuning pianos for opera stars.—New York Sun.

When Newspapers Came High. Those who pay six dollars for a daily newspaper, 300 copies a year, delivered at the house, and who stop to think of the cost, the toll, the work involved in its making need no argument, but for those who do it may be interesting for them to know that in the Civil war the subscription price of the Macon Daily Telegraph advanced to \$48 a year, then to \$60, and then to \$72; again to \$90, and finally to \$120 a year. The Memphis Appeal charged \$5 a month in gold for its subscription. The New York Sun during the Civil war went from \$3 to \$6 a year or \$8 delivered.—Lewiston Journal.

Success. The men whom I have seen succeed have always been cheerful and hopeful, who went about their business with a smile on their faces, and took the changes and chances of this mortal life like men.—Kingsley.

Evil in Over-Prosperity. There is ever a certain languor attending the fullness of prosperity. When the heart has no more to wish, it yawns over its possessions and the energy of the soul goes out like a fire that has no more to devour.—Young.

DETROIT MARKETS. CATTLE—Best Steers \$11.50 @ 12.00. Mixed Steers 9.50 @ 10.50. Light Butchers 8.00 @ 8.50. Best Cows 9.00 @ 10.00. Common Cows 6.50 @ 7.25. Best Heavy Bulls 8.50 @ 9.50. Stock Bulls 7.00 @ 7.50. CALVES—Best 16.75 @ 17.00. Others 8.00 @ 15.00. LAMBS—Best 18.50 @ 18.75. Light to common 15.50 @ 16.50. SHEEP—Common 7.00 @ 8.50. Fair to good 10.00 @ 13.50. HOGS—Best 17.25 @ 17.50. Pigs 17.25 @ 17.50. DRESSED CALVES 20 @ 21. Fancy 22 @ 23. DRESSED HOGS 20 @ 21. LIVE POULTRY—(Lb.). Spring Chickens 34 @ 35. Stags 26 @ 27. Geese 28 @ 35. Ducks 34 @ 35. Turkeys 34 @ 35. CLOVER SEED 20.25. ALSIKE 15.25. TIMOTHY 3.80. WHEAT 2.15 @ 2.17. CORN 1.25 @ 1.75. OATS96 @ .97 1/2. RYE 2.85. BEANS—(Cwt.) 11.75. HAY—No. 1 Tim. 25.50 @ 27.00. Light Mixed 25.50 @ 26.00. No. 1 Clover 24.50 @ 25.00. STRAW 11.50 @ 13.00. POTATOES—(Cwt.) 1.30 @ 1.48. CREAMERY BUTTER 40 @ 41 1/2. EGGS—Fresh 28.

New York State Has Sugar Camp Which Yields 10,000 Gallons of Sirup Annually

Up in New York state, in a section of the Catskills, there is a sugar camp in a grove of some three thousand well-grown hard maples, big enough to carry from two to four buckets apiece when sugar-making time arrives. There is a big evaporating house, where the sap runs from large tubs into an evaporator, the flow automatically regulated to keep it shimmering away at the right temperature.

There are big stirring kettles and hundreds of molds, and the sirup, when it begins to sugar, is put into the kettles and stirred until it is as white as thick cream. Then it is poured into the little molds or tins, and forms the scallop-edged cakes that are to be marketed. Or if it will pay better to do so, the sirup is sold in gallon cans before being reduced to sugar.

And a farmer's boy has developed this big business from a start made when his father, like all farmers in the region, boiled enough sap in the spring to make what maple sirup the family would need through the year. A visit to New York had opened the boy's eyes as to the market for maple sirup there. He found that a poor quality, only 25 per cent real maple, sold for more money than the best brought at home.

He made a bargain with his father for the rental of the sugar grove and then began the development that has reached a plant such as is described above, with an output reaching in a good season up to 10,000 gallons, which bring him not less than \$150 per gallon, and sometimes more when made into sugar. Here was a boy who had eyes that could see an opportunity at home.—Frank Farrington, in St. Nicholas.

Broke Rib While Sneezing. After this, by order of his physician, Bernard Whann will only laugh, cough or sneeze in moderation. He had been seized with a sneezing fit and when he recovered he found himself suffering an acute pain in his left side.

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IMPOSSIBLE TO HOODWINK SPIES

Every Army Secret Is Quickly Learned by the Army Intelligence Service.

SURPRISES ARE FEW

American Troops Taught Lesson When German Airmen Felicitated Division on Move Which Had Been Kept Secret.

Paris.—The intelligence or spy service of the rival armies now facing each other in France has developed into a wonderful mechanism. Underground, on the ground and above the ground the system of surveillance, listening, patrolling, spying and reconnoitering is in incessant operation night and day. Spies have performed astonishing feats. It may almost be said that no important movement on either side is unknown to the enemy. The size and composition of opposing troops are thoroughly known, as well as the names of officers, their degree of skill, the hold they may have upon their men and the manner in which they cooperate with other commands.

Surprised by Airmen.

A high officer attached to one of the American divisions now in training in France tells of the surprise to which he was treated by enemy airmen. The division had been established several weeks in camp not far from the battle line. Every evening, precisely at 8:30, the division was inspected by parties of German airmen, who flew in regular formation at a fixed height. The regularity of this aerial inspection became a byword among the Americans. They set their watches by the airplanes of the enemy.

On a certain day the word was cautiously sent out to commanding officers that the entire division would move on the following day five miles to the eastward by a little south. The country was muddy, and an early start was to be made. That evening the airplanes did not appear at 8:30, and the Americans began cracking jokes among themselves, finding fault with their watches.

At 10:30, however, the Germans appeared, flying low and dropping a number of suspicious looking bags of small size, which were made distinctly visible by the searchlights. The soldiers were ordered not to touch these bags, as it was feared they might be a new form of trick bomb. Early the next morning one of the bags was opened. It contained a printed circular in English reading somewhat as follows:

Causes Overhauling.

"Greetings to the officers and men of the American division. May you



A Printed Circular in English.

have a pleasant time going through the mud tomorrow morning to your new camp, five miles east by south."

Needless to say the entire system of communicating intelligence in the division was overhauled, and every man connected therewith was constructively held up and dissected as a possible spy, without revealing in the slightest degree any information showing how the Germans may have obtained knowledge of the order.

French officers told the Americans that this incident had been repeated many times in its essential features, all along the front.

MULE'S AIM IS ACCURATE

Twice They Have Smashed Timepieces Carried by Farmer Living in Indiana.

Greensburg, Ind.—Edgar Craig, a farmer residing near here, is looking for another watch following an encounter with a mule.

Two months ago while Craig was working about one of the animals, the animal kicked at him and smashed his watch. A few days ago Craig had a similar experience. In neither case did Craig sustain injury.